

INTISARI

Identifikasi Sel pada Preparat Apus Vagina Rusa Timor (*Cervus timorensis*) di Taman Lembah Universitas Gadjah Mada

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari gambaran sel apus vagina rusa timor (*Cervus timorensis*) di Taman Lembah Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) dalam fase siklus. Manfaat penelitian ditujukan untuk menambah informasi mengenai reproduksi rusa timor di penangkaran sebagai upaya peningkatan populasi dan konservasi *ex situ* rusa timor di Indonesia.

Penelitian dilakukan dengan membuat preparat apus vagina dari 4 ekor rusa timor betina di Lembah Rusa UGM dengan *eartag* 364; 573; 583; dan 584. *Swab* vagina dilakukan 2 kali, selanjutnya preparat apus vagina diwarnai dengan pengecatan Giemsa dan diidentifikasi gambaran sitologinya berdasarkan sel parabasal, sel intermediate, dan sel superfisial di bawah mikroskop. Fase siklus estrus rusa ditentukan dari sel yang mendominasi preparat apus vagina.

Hasil identifikasi menunjukkan adanya sel parabasal, sel intermediet, dan sel superfisial atau sel kornifikasi pada preparat apus vagina rusa timor di Taman Lembah UGM. Pada saat sel parabasal dominan, rusa sedang berada dalam fase diestrus. Saat sel parabasal dan sel intermediet dominan, rusa sedang berada dalam fase diestrus-proestrus. Saat sel intermediet dan sel superfisial dominan, rusa sedang berada dalam fase proestrus-estrus.

Kata Kunci: *Cervus timorensis*, sitologi, reproduksi

ABSTRACT

Identification of Rusa Timor (*Cervus timorensis*) Vaginal Cytology at Taman Lembah Universitas Gadjah Mada

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The purpose of this research was to study about vaginal cytology of *Cervus timorensis* hind that kept at Taman Lembah Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) on estrous cycle. The information that gained through this study could take part for ex situ conservation of *Cervus timorensis* at captivity to maintain its population.

Vaginal smears of 4 cycling *Cervus timorensis* hinds with eartag 364; 573; 583; and 584 that kept at Lembah Rusa UGM were collected twice. Vaginal smears that had been collected were stained by Giemsa stain and examined under light microscope. Cells that had been observed were parabasal cells, intermediate cells, and superficial cells. Estrous cycle phase was determined based on vaginal cytology.

Result of this research showed that parabasal, intermediate, and superficial cells present on the hind's vaginal swab at Taman Lembah UGM. The dominant appearance of parabasal cells indicated the hind were on diestrous phase. The dominant appearance of parabasal and intermediate cells indicated the hind were on diestrous-proestrous phase. The dominant appearance of intermediate and superficial cells indicate the hind were on proestrous-estrous phase.

Key Words: *Cervus timorensis*, vaginal, cytology, reproduction.